

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE
IN *I AM NUMBER FOUR* NOVEL BY PITTACUS LORE
AND ITS TRASLATION**



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ABSTRACT

This research studies about the translation of adjective phrase in the novel I Am Number Four by Pittacus Lore and its translation. The objective of the studies are to classify the translation shift of adjective phrase and to describe the equivalent and non-equivalent of the translation shift in the novel I Am Number Four. This studies implies a descriptive qualitative research. The object of the studies are the variety of adjective phrase translation in the novel I Am Number Four by Pittacus Lore and its translation. The way to collect data is using docummentation method. The way to analize data is using comparison method. The result of this studies show that: 1)the translation shift is divided into two namely level shift (19,05% English adjective phrase is transated into adjective; 6,67% translated into verb; 6,67% translated into adverb phrase; 19,05% translated into verb phrase, 46,67% translated into clause) and structure shift (1,90% English adjective phrase is omitted). 2) there are 98,10% equivalent translation and 1,90% non equivalent translation.

Keyword : translation, adjective phrase, shift, equivalent

A. INTRODUCTION

According to Newmark in Sutopo & Candraningrum (2001:1) translation is a craft consists of attempt to replace written, message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Besides, the result of translation should have equivalence meaning between source and target language. As it stated by Nida in Sutopo and Candraningrum (2001:1)

translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Further, Catford (1965:20) states that translation is the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Nababan (2004:32) states the concept of translation as the following:

Equivalence and equality are closely related concepts in translation. When translators are engaged in the translation process, they are trying to establish an equivalence relation between the source language text and the target language text. Such a relation characterizes a quality translation.

In translating literary work, the translator should pay attention on the culture of both, source language and target language. Every language has its own rule, like English and Indonesian. And of course there are many differences on the rule that is being used in Indonesian and also in English. Nida and Taber (1969:35) stated that the same grammatical construction may represent a number of relationships, and have many different meanings.

This research deals with some previous research. The first previous research is done by Lestari (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2009), entitles *A Translation analysis of Adjective on Sidney Sheldon's The Stars Shine Down Into Kilau Bitang Menerangi Bumi*. The results of this research show that there are nine kinds of variations of adjective translation. From 116 data adjective into noun, adjective into adverb. There are four variations belong to the level of shifts, namely adjective into verb phrase, adjective into adjective phrase,

adjective into noun phrase and adjective into clause. And there are two findings including variations of adjective translations namely, adjective into adjective and adjective is not translated. The writer also classifies the equivalence and non equivalence translation. Almost all the data belong to equivalent translation. From 116 data, there are 115 data or 99,14% belong to equivalent translation and only one data or 0,86% belong to non equivalent translation.

The second previous is done by Mariani (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2005), entitles *A Translation analysis of Derivative Adjective in the Novel All Possibilities by Nora Robert and Its Translation Segala Kemungkinan*. The research finds 16 type of English derivative adjective, namely adjective with suffixes –able (-ible), -ory, -full, -ic(-al), -ly, -y, -ive, -ous, -less, -end or –ant, -ed, -al, and -ing. The researcher limits the explanation of derivative adjective namel suffix –i (-al) only. From the analyzed data, the researcher finds first 9 data only from 153 translation variation of English derivative adjective with suffix-i(al) is translated into 3 form. Secondly, there are English derivative adjective that are translated into an adjective, noun, an adverb, an adjective phrase, a noun phrase, and derivative adjective that is not translated. Finally, the sum of accurate of the translation variation of English derivative adjective in a Indonesian sentence is 9 data or 5,89% from 153 data which are translated properly in accordance with the context. The sum of inaccuracy of translation variation of English derivative adjective in an Indonesian sentence is 144 data or 94,77% from data translated properly in accordance with the context.

This research is only limited on the translation of adjective phrase. The data are taken from Pittacus Lore's *I Am Number Four* into its translation. The data are analyzed using the translation shift theory by Catford (1965) which states that translation is the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Further, Catford (1965) also divides the types of translation into two namely level shift translation and category shift translation. Category shift consists of four namely; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.

The writer conducts the following objectives; first, to classify the adjective phrase translation in the novel *I Am Number Four* and second, to describe the equivalent and non equivalent translation of adjective phrase in the novel *I Am Number Four*.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher implies descriptive qualitative method. Jacob (in Seiger, HW & Shonamy E, 1989) states that qualitative research is a methods attempted to present the data from the perspective of the subjects or observed groups, so that the cultural and intellectual biases of the researcher did not distort the collection, interpretation, or presentation of the data.

The data of this research are adjective phrase in the novel *I Am Number Four* and its translation. In collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation method with the following steps : first reading both the

original and the translation of the novel *I Am Number Fours* into *I Am Number Four*. Second, identifying the adjective phrase translation shift and underlying them. Third, writing those adjective phrase in paper. Fourth, coding the data, for example **001/EANF-01/IANF-04**. The last is analyzing the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses comparison technique with the following procedure; first, comparing the data found in the novel *I Am Number Four* and its translation *I Am Number Four*. Second, showing the equivalent of translation in the novel *I Am Number Four*. The last, drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data analyzed.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher classifying the translation of adjective phrase translation and describing the equivalent and non equivalent of the adjective phrase translation in the novel *I Am Number Four*. The analysis is conducted by comparing the data, both English adjective phrase and their Indonesian translation.

1. The Translation of Adjective Phrase in I Am Number Four Novel

Based on the data source, the researcher discovers the classifications of translation shift, namely: level shift of adjective phrase and structure shift of adjective phrase.

a. Level Shift of Adjective Phrase

The researcher divides level shift of adjective phrase into 5 types. They are adjective phrase is translated into adjective, adjective phrase is

translated into verb, adjective phrase is translated into adverb phrase, adjective phrase is translated into verb phrase, adjective phrase is translated into clause.

1) Adjective Phrase is Translated into Adjective

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 20 data or 19,05% English adjective phrase which are translated into adjective. The data example are explained below.

No. : 029/EANF-29/IANF-65
 SL : *There was something **very satisfying** about being pushed by somebody and responding by pushing back.*
 TL : *Ada rasa **puas** saat balas mendorong ketika ada orang yang mendorong kita.*

From the datum above, *very satisfying* is translated into *puas*. The phrase *very satisfying* belongs to adjective phrase. It is formed from the word *very* as a pre-modifier and also the word *satisfying* is adjective as the adjective head. The adjective phrase *very satisfying* is translated into *puas* in Indonesian. The word *puas* belongs to adjective. *Puas* is classified into adjective because this word shows the condition of someone feeling. This level shift translation is from adjective phrase in source language into adjective in target language.

2) Adjective Phrase is Translated into Verb

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 7 data or 6,67% English adjective phrase which are translated into verb. It can be seen as follows:

- No : 058/EANF-54/IANF-157
 SL : “*I wouldn’t **worry about him.***” *Henri says. “He looks to be all talk.”*
 TL : “*Aku tak akan **memedulikannya,***” *kata Henri. “Sepertinya dia cuma besar mulut.”*

From the datum above, *worry about him* is translated into *memedulikan*. *Worry about him* belongs to adjective phrase. It consists of *worry* as adjective head and *about him* as post- modifier. The adjective phrase *worry about him* is translated into *memedulikannya*. *Memedulikannya* is verb in Indonesian. *Memedulikannya* is classified into verb because it shows the action of someone. This translation shift belongs to level shift, from adjective phrase into verb.

3) Adjective Phrase is Translated into Adverb Phrase

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 7 data or 6,67% English adjective phrase which are translated into adverb phrase. It can be seen as follows:

- No. : 061/EANF-59/IANF-172
 SL : *My hands come on and glow brilliantly with bright light that sweeps through the night, the world **suddenly ablaze.***
 TL : *Tanganku menyala dan bersinar terang menerangi malam yang gelap. Sekonyong-konyong duniapun **terang benderang.***

From the datum above, *suddenly ablaze* is translated into *terang benderang*. *Suddenly ablaze* is adjective phrase. It is formed by *suddenly* as pre- modifier and *ablaze* as adjective head. The phrase *suddenly ablaze* is translated into *terang benderang*. *Terang*

benderang is adverb phrase in Indonesian. The level shift translation is translated adjective phrase in source language into adverb phrase in target language.

4) Adjective Phrase is Translated into Verb Phrase

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 20 data or 19,05% English adjective phrase which are translated into verb phrase. It can be seen as follows:

- No. : 053/EANF-52/IANF-147
 SL : *Aliens were **so fascinated** by them that they decided to gather them all up and take them to their own planet.*
 TL : *Para alien **begitu terpesona** dengan dinosaurus sehingga mereka memutuskan untuk mengumpulkan dan membawa dinosaurus ke planet mereka.*

From the datum above, *so fascinated* is translated into *begitu terpesona*. *So fascinated* is adjective phrase. It consist of *so* as pre-modifier and *fascinated* as adjective head. The adjective phrase *so fascinated* is translated into *begitu terpesona*. *Begitu terpesona* is verb phrase in Indonesian. This level shift translation is from adjective phrase in source language into verb phrase in target language.

5) Adjective Phrase is Translated into Clause

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 49 data or 46,67% English adjective phrase which are translated into clause. The data are explained below.

- No : 009/EANF-15/IANF-23
 SL : *It's not that I'm necessarily sad to leave Florida, but I'm tired of running.*
 TL : *Aku bukan sedih karena meninggalkan Florida, tapi aku bosan melarikan diri.*

From the data above, there are two adjective phrases. First, the adjective phrase *necessarily sad to leave Florida* is translated into *sedih karena meninggalkan Florida*. *Necessarily sad to leave Florida* is adjective phrase. It consist of *necessarily* as pre- modifier, *sad* as adjective head and *to leave Florida* as post- modifier. It is translated into *sedih karena meninggalkan Florida*. *Sedih karena meninggalkan Florida* is a clause in Indonesian. Second, the adjective phrase *tired of running* is translated into *bosan melarikan diri*. *Tired of running* is adjective phrase. It consist of *tired* as adjective head and *of running* as post- modifier. It is translated into *bosan melarikan diri*. *Bosan melarikan diri* is a clause in Indonesian. These are level shift translation from adjective phrase into clause.

From 105 data, there are 103 or 98,10% data belong to level shift translation. The classification of each data are 20 or 19,05% data belong to adjective phrase translated into adjective, 7 or 6,67% data belong to adjective phrase translated into verb, 7 or 6,67% data belong to adjective phrase translated into adverb phrase, 20 or 19,05% data belong to adjective phrase translated into verb phrase, and 49 or 46,67% data belong to adjective phrase translated into clause.

b. Structural Shift of Adjective Phrase

This part only deals with the explanation structural shift of adjective phrase are omitted. The explanation will be as follows:

1) Adjective Phrase is Omitted

In *I Am Number Four* novel, the researcher finds 2 data or 1,90% English adjective phrase which are translated into clause. The data are explained below.

No. : 042/EANF-34/IANF-85
 SL : “*How do you like Ohio **so far**?*” Sarah ask.
 TL : “*Menurutmu gimana Ohio?*” Tanya Sarah.

From the datum above, the adjective phrase *so far* is omitted. The adjective phrase *so far* is marked by *so* as pre- modifier and *far* as adjective head. The adjective phrase is not translated.

2. Equivalence Translation Found in I Am Number Four

Appropriateness and accuracy of source language (SL) meaning in target language (TL) meaning is required to achieve the equivalent of translation. At this part, the researcher talks about the equivalent and non equivalent of translation.

a. Equivalent Translation

The following are the example of of equivalent translation found in the analyzed data.

| | |
|-----|---|
| No. | : 016/EANF-21/IANF-38 |
| SL | : <i>He's fat and mosty bald, except for a few long hairs at the back and sides of his head.</i> |
| TL | : <i>Ia gemuk dan kepalanya hampir botak, hanya ada sedikit rambut panjang di bagian belakang dan samping kepalanya.</i> |

The datum above meets the equivalent of translation. The adjective phrase *mostly bad* is translated into clause *kepalanya hampir botak*. The adjective phrase head is *bald* which means *botak*, *gundul* in Indonesian. Then, it is translated into *botak*. The modifier *mostly* is translated into *hampir*. The writer also adds word *kepalanya* into the translation to related to the object. In this novel the translator translate *mostly bald* into *kepalanya hampir botak*. As a conclusion, the translation above is categorized as equivalent translation because there is no major alteration in transferring the meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Eventhough there is an addition in the translation, but the translation has equal meaning both source language and target language.

| | |
|----|---|
| No | : 097/EANF-141/IANF-467 |
| SL | : <i>"I'm so sorry," I say between sobs.</i> |
| TL | : <i>"Maafkan aku," kataku diantara isakan tangis.</i> |

The datum above meets the equivalent translation. The adjective phrase *so sorry* is translated into Indonesian verb *maafkan*. The phrase consists of *so* is an adverb as pre- modifier and *sorry* as the adjective head. The head of adjective phrase is *sorry*. *Sorry* in Indonesian means *menyesal*, *menyedihkan*, *maaf*. In this novel the translator translated *so sorry* into *maaf*. The translation above belongs to equivalent translation.

Because there is no major change in transferring the meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Although the translation causes a different level of construction, both source language and target language have equal meaning.

| | |
|-----|---|
| No. | : 091/EANF-122/IANF-392 |
| SL | : . . . , <i>which means they're already there, so it's pointless to try to be secretive once we're out of here.</i> |
| TL | : . . . <i>Itu artinya mereka sudah ada disini. Jadi percuma bersembunyi saat kita diluar sana.</i> |

From the datum above, the adjective phrase *pointless to try to be secretive* is translated into Indonesian verb phrase *percuma bersembunyi*. It meets the equivalent translation. The adjective phrase *pointless to try to be secretive* has *pointless* as the adjective head. *pointless* means *tiada artinya*, and *tak berarti*. The adjective phrase *pointless to try to be secretive* is translated into *percuma bersembunyi*. This translation belongs to equivalent translation, because there is no major change in transferring the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Both source language and target languages have the equal meaning. From 105 data, there are 103 or 98,10% data belong to equivalent translation.

b. Non Equivalent Translation

The following are the data involving the non equivalent translation found in *I Am Number Four* novel.

| | |
|-----|---|
| No. | : 042/EANF-34/IANF-85 |
| SL: | <i>"How do you like Ohio so far?" Sarah ask.</i> |

TL: “Menurutmu gimana Ohio?” Tanya Sarah.

The adjective phrase *so far* is omitted and it meets the non equivalent translation. The head of adjective phrase is *far*. *Far* means *paling ujung*. But in this case, the translator omits the translation of adjective *so far*. It is categorized non equivalent because the translator has change the message of the phrase *so far*. By omitting the phrase *so far*, the translator is violating the range of time that related to the question. According to the researcher, the translator should translate *so far* into *sejauh ini*. It is more appropriate, equivalent and it doesn't change the meaning of the phrase. So, this datum belongs to non equivalent translation.

| | |
|-----|--|
| No. | : 101/EANF-145/IANF-483-484 |
| SL | : <i>When the flames end I gather the ashes in a coffe can that Mark was astute enough to bring from the hotel.</i> |
| TL | : <i>Saat api padam, aku mengumpulkan dan memasukkan abunya ke dalam kaleng kopi yang Mark bawa dari hotel.</i> |

The translation of adjective phrase *astute enough* is omitted and it meets the non equivalent translation. The head of adjective phrase is *astute*. *Astute* means *lihai*, *cerdik* and *tajam*. But in this case, the translator ommits the translation of adjective phrase *astute enough*. It is non equivalent because the translator will change the message of the phrase *astute enough*. By omitting the phrase *astute enough*, the translator is violating the way the person bring something. According to the researcher, the translator should translate *astute enough* into *dengan berani*. It is more appropriate, equivalent and doesn't change the meaning of the phrase. So, this datum belongs to non equivalent

translation. From 105 data, there are 2 data or 1,90% belongs to non equivalent translation.

3. Discussion

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher finds 105 data of English adjective phrase. Related to the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965), the researcher classified the cases of translation shift which is occurred in translation of *I Am Number Four* novel into two, namely level shift and structure shift. On the level shift translation, there are 5 sub, namely adjective phrase is translated into adjective, adjective phrase is translated into verb, adjective phrase is translated into adverb phrase, adjective phrase is translated into verb phrase and adjective phrase is omitted. While the structure shift translation only consist of adjective phrase is omitted.

Related to the equivalent translation, the researcher found that from the analysis above, the equivalent translation from the novel *I Am Number Four* is dominant with 103 data from 105 is equivalent, eventhough there still have the non equivalent translation.

D. CONCLUSION

From 105 data, there are two types of translation shift occur in this research. They are level shift and structural shift. Level shift is divided into 5 sub, namely: 20 data or 19,05% of adjective phrase is translated into adjective, 7 data or 6,67 % of adjective phrase is translated into verb, 7 data or 6,67% of adjective phrase is translated into adverb phrase, 20 data or 19,05% of adjective

phrase is translated into verb phrase, and 49 data or 46,67% of adjective phrase is translated into clause. Then, the structural shift translation only has one sub, that is adjective phrase is omitted which has 2 data or 1,90%. There are 103 data or 98,10% which are found by researcher in Pittacus Lore's *I Am Number Four* novel belong to equivalent translation, and 2 data or 1,90% belongs to non equivalent translation.

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